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RECORDS OF

No. 3

MOUNTAIN BATTERY

R. A.

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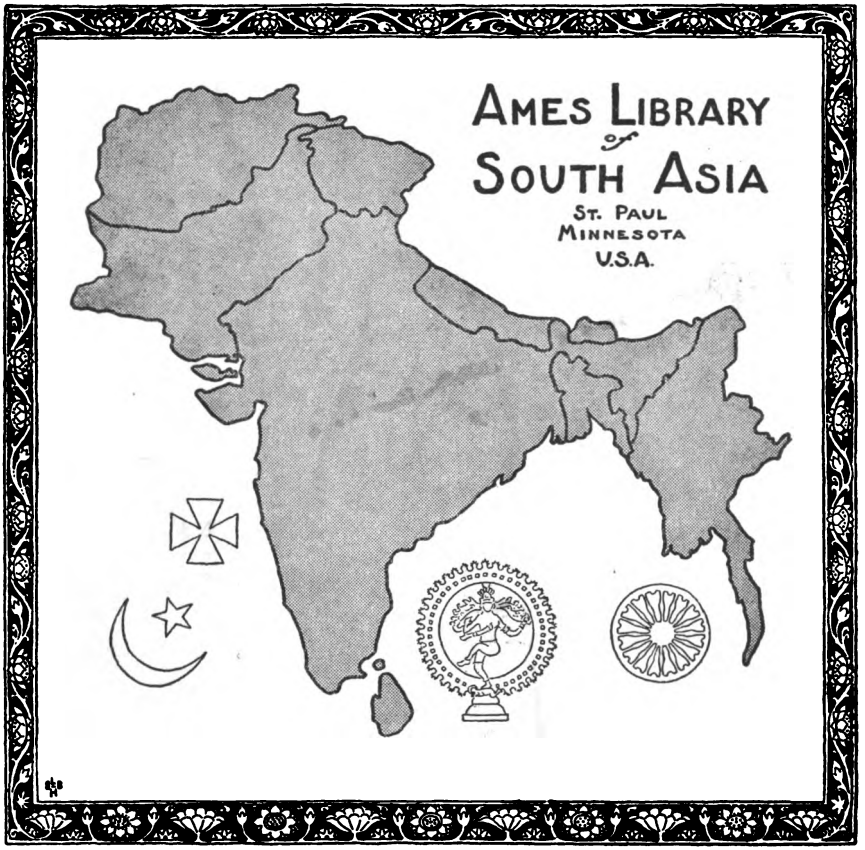

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RECORDS OF

NO. 3

MOUNTAIN BATTERY

R. A.

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Records of No. 3 Mountain Battery, R. A.

Origin and Changes in Designation.

IN 1727 the Artillery which had existed in scattered bodies and disjointed form for the three centuries previous, was consolidated into four complete companies.

In the beginning of 1757 the Regiment consisted of nineteen companies with four Field Officers. On 2nd April, four additional companies were added, and on 1st August the whole was divided into two Battalions, each numbering 90 Officers and about 1,300 Quarter-masters, Gentlemen Cadets, Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners, Matrosses, Drummers and Fifers.

In 1759 a third Battalion was added, five companies being transferred from those already existing and five new ones being raised. The first of these latter was formed at Woolwich and, in accordance with the custom then prevailing, was known by the name of the Officer Commanding it. Thus "Captain T. Smith's Company, 3rd Battalion Royal Artillery," came into existence, and it is with its history that these pages will deal, since No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery is its direct descendant.

On its formation the Company consisted of a Captain, a Captain-Lieutenant, a First and Second Lieutenant, 3 Lieutenant-Fireworkers, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 8 Bombardiers, 20 Gunners, 62 Matrosses and 2 Drummers, making a total of 105.

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The Matrosses were men intended for the simpler and merely manual work with the cannons, the Gunners having general supervision and the laying and firing of the guns when in action.

The Officers' uniform consisted of a plain blue double-breasted coat lined with scarlet and with large scarlet cuffs, scarlet waistcoat trimmed with gold lace, scarlet breeches and a gold-laced three-cornered hat.

The Sergeants' coats were trimmed with broad gold lace on the lappels, pockets and cuffs, the Corporals' and Bombardiers' with narrow, while Gunners' and Matrosses' were plain: all the Non-Commissioned Officers and men having scarlet half lappels and cuffs, slashed sleeves and blue waistcoats and breeches. All wore the three-cornered hat trimmed with gold lace, and black "spatterdashes," which were close-fitting gaiters, strapped under the foot and reaching half-way up the thigh.

The Sergeants carried halberts and brass-hilted swords, the remainder were armed with carbines and bayonets: every man had his hair combed back, tied in a club three-quarters of a yard long with a broad black ribbon and well powdered with white.

Captain T. Smith continued in command till 1771, when it became "Captain Traill's Company"; in 1782 it was "Captain J. Downing's"; in 1797 "Captain J. Godfrey's"; in 1798 "Captain J. Drozier's"; in 1805 "Captain R. Truscott's"; and in 1814 "Captain A. Hunt's".

In 1821 numbers were allotted, and it became "No. 6 Company 3rd Battalion Royal Artillery."

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In 1859 its designation was changed to "No. 7 Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery."

Since its original formation, large increase had been made in the Royal Artillery, both by augmentation and by the amalgamation with the old Indian Artilleries.

In 1877 the Regiment consisted of six Brigades of Royal Horse Artillery, "A" to "F," and twenty-five of Royal Artillery numbered 1 to 25, Field and Garrison Brigades disposed indiscriminately on the list. In this year the R. H. A. was redistributed in three Brigades, "A," "B" and "C"; the Field Artillery was arranged in six, 1 to 6, and the Garrison in five, 7 to 11. This Battery then became "No. 6 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery" or "6-8 Royal Artillery."

When the so-called territorial system was introduced in the Royal Artillery in 1882, it became "No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division Royal Artillery," a lengthy designation which was generally contracted to "9-1 Northern R.A."

In 1889 another change was made, and the ten batteries which were in possession of mountain equipment were placed on a separate list, in order of precedence decided by the dates of their original formations. Thus No. 1 owes its position to the fact that it was first raised in 1705, No. 2 because it dates from 1749, while this Battery became No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery. It is, however, worthy of note that, though this Battery is third upon the roll, it has actually been a Mountain Battery longer than any other in the Royal Artillery, having taken over the equipment some years previous to any other.

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1759 to 1791.

Of the details of the earlier history of this distinguished Battery but little can now be gathered, though it bears a record of service whereof all who have the honour to belong to it may feel most justly proud.

Raised in 1759 it remained at Woolwich till 1771, when it embarked for Gibraltar, where it was stationed for a couple of years: it then returned to Woolwich, and in June 1776 proceeded to America, where it took part in the War of Independence—the famous struggle of the American people to shake off the rule of the British.

In January 1778 the Company was engaged in the capture of Charlestown and in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and on 29th August bore a distinguished part in the attack and defeat of the Americans on Rhode Island.

On 5th September, it was in the Expedition on the Acushet river, and assisted in the destruction of the American batteries at Bedford, Fairhaven and Matha's Vineyard, together with a great quantity of stores and provisions.

On 26th February 1779 great praise was bestowed on "Captain Traill and the detachment of his Company who were with him with two 6-prs. and one 3-pr." for the gallant service they rendered at Horseneck in Connecticut, and at Greenwich, where considerable hard-fighting was experienced and a large new schooner and two smaller vessels were destroyed after severe encounters with the enemy.

In February 1784 the Company returned to Woolwich, in the following October proceeded to Plymouth, in May 1786 it returned to Woolwich for two months and then sailed to Gibraltar, where it remained till March 1791, when it embarked for the West Indies.

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1791 to 1807.

In the magnificent series of encounters and the heroic enterprises that resulted in our acquisition of the majority of the West India Islands, the Company bore a most distinguished and important part. It was engaged in the capture of Tobago in April 1793, in the capture of Martinique in March 1794, in the capture of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe in the following month, in the second capture of St. Lucia in April 1796, in the capture of Trinidad and Porto Rico in 1797, and the capture of Surinam in 1799.

In 1802 it returned to England and was quartered at Canterbury till March 1808 when it proceeded to Shorncliffe.

1808.

In October 1808 it embarked for Spain and formed part of the army operating in that country against the French. "Truscott's Company, 3rd Battalion Royal Artillery" as it was then designated, was equipped as a "Brigade," corresponding to a Field Battery of the present day. At that time there existed the "Royal Artillery Driver Corps" composed of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Drivers, with horses requisite for the transport of fields guns: when a mobile battery was wanted in the field, a proportion of Officers, men and horses of the Driver Corps was attached to a Company of the Royal Artillery, field pieces were issued and the assemblage was termed a "Brigade."

Battle of Corūna.

As a "Brigade" the Company took part in the famous Battle of Corūna on 16th January 1809, where the General, Sir John Moore, fell in the moment of victory, having beaten off the French and so rendered possible the

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embarkation of the British army which was evacuating that part of Spain.

Royal Artillery Records:—"Battalion Record Books, compiled in 1834, credit several companies with War Service as engaged in the Battle of Corūna. The facts of the case can be proved to be as follows: Of the two troops Royal Horse Artillery (B and C) and twelve companies Royal Artillery in Portugal and Spain, the two troops were engaged only in the retreat, embarked before the battle with their guns and sent some men ashore to help to carry ammunition to the front: two brigades (companies) Royal Artillery were actually engaged in the battle. *Vide* certified copy of official return rendered by Officer Commanding Royal Artillery to Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery on arrival at Portsmouth, 29th January 1809. Truscott's (3rd Battalion), now No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, and Wilmott's (3rd Battalion), now 14th Field Battery Royal Artillery. The guns of the two engaged companies were not sunk mid-ocean *ex* flat-bottomed boats, but were thrown into the sea from the cliffs (spiked) on the night of 16th, as the swell was too great to admit of their being put into boats."

The official return mentioned shows that the two companies engaged comprised 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 16 Non-Commissioned Officers and 145 Gunners of the Royal Artillery, with 2 Lieutenants and 92 men of the Driver Corps attached. The two "Brigades" were commanded by Major Viney, R.A., the armament being seven "light 6-prs.," one "5½-in. Hz." and four "8-prs. Spanish."

The Officers with the Company in the battle were Captains Truscott and Greatly, Lieutenant Sinclair and Assis-

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tant Surgeon Price, Lieutenant Abercromby being the Officer of the Driver Corps, attached.

1809 to 1813.

In February 1809 the Company reached Canterbury, in July of the same year it marched to Shorncliffe, in July 1811 it returned to Canterbury, proceeded to Battle in January 1813, to Woolwich in the September following and embarked for Holland in December.

1813 to 1818.

In Holland the Company was attached to the Saxon Army and took part in the siege and bombardment of Antwerp and Maubenge.

There is reason to believe that a portion of the Company was with the Saxon Artillery at the Battle of Waterloo, but this cannot now be authenticated.

In January 1816 the Company left Holland and formed a part of the Army of Occupation in France till November 1818, when it returned to England and was quartered at Chatham.

1818 to 1853.

From Chatham it proceeded to Woolwich in January 1819, to Devonport in May 1822, back to Woolwich in April 1827, and in July embarked for Newfoundland, where it remained till August 1835.

Woolwich and Deal were its quarters till 1840, when it sailed for the Channel Islands from whence it returned in 1843. It then sailed to St. Helena for nearly nine years' stay, arriving once more in England in April 1853, when

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it proceeded to Pendennis Castle. In July 1855 it went to Shoeburyness, and in September following embarked for the Crimea.

Crimea, 1855-56.

On arrival in Balaklava Harbour a few days before the fall of Sebastopol, the weather was so stormy that disembarkation was rendered impossible. Unfortunately the delay prevented the Company from participating in the final bombardment of the Russian fortress, though it was present at its fall and occupation.

The Company remained in the Crimea till its evacuation returning to England in July 1856.

The Officers present with the Company in the Crimea were Captain H. A. Vernon, 2nd Captain J. de Havilland, Lieutenants T. H. Nisbett and C. D. Bevan, 2nd Captain W. J. Williams joined it in March 1856, *vice* de Havilland transferred to take command of another Company.

1856 to 1876.

In July 1856 it arrived at Woolwich and in the following September sailed for Alderney, in which small island it remained till May 1859. In Portsmouth for a year, in Plymouth a like period. September 1861 saw the Company in Corfu. From Corfu it proceeded to Malta in July 1864, to Canada in January 1868, to Barbadoes in February 1871, and back to Woolwich in December 1872. Six months afterwards it went to Dover; to Shoeburyness in July 1874 and to Devonport in May 1876.

In 1875 the command of the Battery was taken by Major O. H. Goodenough, a well-known amateur musician, who organised an excellent band which he carefully trained

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and which used to perform in public in Devonport. It is believed that "Goody's Band" was for years remembered in Devonshire.

1878-79.

On 2nd November 1878 the Battery embarked on board H.M.S. *Malabar* at Plymouth, landed at Bombay on 8th December and arrived at Lucknow on 20th December.

On 27th January 1879, Major Goodenough having effected an exchange was relieved in the command of the Battery by Major Thomas Graham.

MAJOR GRAHAM.

This Officer had originally belonged to the Bengal Artillery and had seen considerable active service with one of the native mountain batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force on the North-Western Frontier of India.

1879-80.

Towards the end of 1879, "6-8 Royal Artillery" was specially selected to take over mountain equipment. On 27th November the Battery, armed with Snider carbines, left Lucknow, railed to Jhelum and marched to Peshawar, arriving on 19th December.

Twelve of the 2·5-in. R.M.L. guns, then known as "the jointed" or "the screw guns," had shortly before reached India from Sir William Armstrong's Factory and were practically unknown to all Artillerymen in India. It was decided that the Battery should be armed with these new weapons, and arrangements were at once made for drawing the equipment from the Arsenal. As no Battery had hitherto been armed with them, much experimental work had to be undertaken by both Officers and men. The saddles, which had come from England, were found

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unsuitable, and those of the Indian pattern had to be drawn and altered under Major Graham's supervision, while a drill for the new guns had to be devised by the Officers. In view of approaching operations in Afghanistan, every endeavour was made by all to master the difficulties of the new guns and equipment. Major Graham, whose previous experience of mountain artillery now proved of incalculable value, was ably assisted by Captain and Brevet-Major J. Corsane Robinson, who had seen much and varied service and had gained considerable distinction in the South African War of 1878.

A smart little Sikh, named Rur Singh, was transferred as Havildar-Major, together with three or four other drivers, from No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery of the Punjab Frontier Force; the other drivers were enlisted locally.

The majority of the mules had been purchased in Persia by Major Probyn and were received by the Battery about the beginning of 1880, but a few still wanting to complete the establishment and the ponies required were bought by Major Graham. The first two mules that joined the Battery were bought from Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, who had driven them tandem in his dog-cart; of these one was shot at Kandahar, the other served on till 1894, and was always known as "Jenny." Thanks to the loyal and hearty co-operation of Officers and men and the strenuous endeavours all had made, Major Graham was able to report on 1st March that his Mountain Battery was ready to take the field against the enemy.

Kabul Field Force.

On 16th March 1880 the Battery marched from Peshawar, arrived at Kabul on 2nd April and joined the Field Force there assembled.

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Despite the admirable progress made by the men in their manipulation of the new guns, it would appear that they were as yet scarcely perfect in the work, for in his diary Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor, Chief of the Staff, Kabul Field Force, has recorded:—

"17th April, went out to see the new screw guns: one of them stuck from dust, which is just what I said."

However, "the new screw guns" were very soon to show what they could do when served by the men of "6-8 Royal Artillery!" On 16th April four guns of the Battery under the command of Major Robinson and two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery forming the Artillery of the Force and commanded by Major Graham, were sent with a strong body of cavalry and infantry, under Major-General Ross, to operate against the enemy in the neighbourhood of Saidabad, and were engaged on 24th, 25th and 26th April. In a letter from "Brevet-Major J. C. Robinson, 6-8 Royal Artillery, to Major T. Graham, Commanding Royal Artillery Field Force under Major-General Ross," dated "Camp Saidabad, 27th April 1880," he says: "I have the honour to report that on 25th instant two guns of 6-8 Royal Artillery proceeded under Lieutenant Inglis to the Signal Hill for the purpose of protecting any advance on the camp by the enemy in that direction and for the purpose of dislodging them from some hill-tops. The firing (ranges from 1,500 to 3,000 yards) from these guns was very accurate and effected the purpose required of them. I took out the other two guns of 6-8 Royal Artillery with two companies 24th Punjab Native Infantry and one troop 3rd Bengal Cavalry to support Colonel Rowcroft who commanded a force sent out to attack the enemy who had taken up some strong positions to south-west of the camp. I followed on a ridge running nearly parallel to Colonel Rowcroft's advance and

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shelled the enemy off the hill-tops (ranges 1,700 to 3,000 yards) where they appeared, always dislodging them after a couple of rounds. Fire of the jointed guns was accurate and fuzes acted well.

"On 26th instant I took out two guns 6-8 Royal Artillery under Brigadier-General Gough, C.B., V.C., with an attacking party, the enemy occupying some *sungars* on the high hills to the west of the camp; firing (ranges 1,400 to 1,850 yards) from the guns was again accurate, fuzes acted well. Ground we went over was very rough, broken and steep, mules worked very satisfactory; loads rode well, no sore-backs either day.

"I employed Watkin's Range Finder on both days, worked principally by Sergeant-Major Morley, and it was of great service, but the instrument is liable to get out of adjustment, and a 60 yards base is difficult to get on the hills over which we were engaged. With the short base the instrument is not always accurate, but the fault may be with the operator as the Range Finders have been so lately issued to this Battery."

AMMUNITION EXPENDED.

"25th ... 25 Shrapnel, 4 common.
26th ... 13 „ 2 common."

On 8th May the Battery left Kabul with a force under Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., R.A., and visited the Logar Valley, returning on 29th.

March from Kabul to the Relief of Kandahar.

On 27th July occurred the disastrous action at Maiwand, when the British forces were routed by the Afghans under Ayoub Khan, and Kandahar was invested.

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To relieve our troops surrounded in Kandahar, the bold plan was formed of sending a detached force from Kabul across the three hundred miles of intervening country. This force was to be absolutely independent, unsupported and without communication with any base. Certain regiments and batteries were specially selected for this difficult and hazardous enterprise, and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., R.A., was appointed to the command.

Cavalry Brigade—under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, V.C.—9th Lancers, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Punjab Cavalry and Central India Horse.

1st Infantry Brigade—under Brigadier-General MacPherson, V.C., C.B.—92nd Highlanders, 2nd Gurkhas, 23rd Pioneers and 24th Punjab Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade—under Brigadier-General Baker, C.B.—72nd Highlanders, 2nd and 3rd Sikhs and 5th Gurkhas.

3rd Infantry Brigade—under Brigadier-General MacGregor, V.C., C.B.—2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, 4th Gurkhas and 25th Punjab Infantry.

Artillery Brigade—under Colonel C. A. Johnson, R A.—6th Battery, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, 9th Battery, 11th Brigade Royal Artillery and No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

The three batteries were attached to the 1st, 3rd and 2nd Infantry Brigades respectively.

6-8 Royal Artillery was armed with the new 7-pr. R.M.L. "jointed" guns, the others with the 7-pr. R.M.L. guns of 200 lbs.

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The force made a total strength of 10,000 fighting men with 8,000 followers. On 23rd August the force reached Khilat-i-Gilzai and was joined by its garrison commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel O. V. Tanner, 29th Baluchies. On 29th it arrived at Rabat, having covered 303 miles in 20 days of continuous marching, making an average of over 15 miles a day. At Rabat information was received that the town of Kandahar was in no immediate danger of assault, so a halt was ordered. On 31st the Battery accompanied the 1st Brigade in its reconnaissance and at 9-30 A.M. arrived in sight of Kandahar.

Battle of Kandahar.

On 1st September the whole force advanced and the Battle of Kandahar was fought. The Battery operated with the 1st Brigade which was in the front throughout, and was many times engaged in action from 8 A.M. till past mid-day, doing magnificent service. Gunner Cavill was severely wounded by a gunshot in the right breast, and several mules were killed.

After the Battle General Roberts rode up and congratulated the Battery on "the splendid service it had performed."

That night the Battery bivouacked on the ground lately occupied by Ayoub Khan's army and the following day marched into Kandahar.

In this Battle 33 guns were captured, including two that had been taken from E/B: R.H.A. in the disastrous defeat at Maiwand.

The enemy's camp with large stores of ammunition, carpets and tents fell into the hands of the British. A compact little hill-pony was secured by the Battery and

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for some years was ridden as charger by the Havildar-Major.

During the famous march there served with the Battery Major Thomas Graham, Captain and Brevet-Major John Corsane Robinson, Lieutenants Eden Moyle Baker, Arthur Ernest Hay, Henry Alves Inglis, Sergeant-Major James Morley and Surgeon Ernest Harold Fenn, A.M.D., in medical charge.

Majors Graham and Robinson were mentioned in Despatches (*vide* pages 66 and 67), the former receiving the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

On 10th December 1881 Afghan War Medals with Clasp "Kandahar" and the Bronze Star struck in commemoration of "Roberts's march" were issued to the Battery, 6 Officers, 93 Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners, 135 Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Drivers and 38 followers receiving both decorations.

1881 to 1884.

In May 1881 the Battery left Kandahar, returned to India and was quartered at Cambellpore, Rawalpindi and Kalabagh till 5th November 1883, when it marched to Quetta, arriving there on 21st January 1884.

There were then no regular barracks at the station and very few houses: the Officers of the Battery were accommodated in draughty sheds that had been run up to shelter Commissariat stores during the late War; the Gunners were crowded into mud-huts that had been built by the sepoys of some native infantry regiment and the Drivers had to live in their tents. The cold was intense and all suffered severely. After some months the Drivers were allotted some miserable huts.

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Zhob Valley Field Force, 1884.

In September 1884 the Battery was detailed to form part of the 1st Brigade of the *Zhob Valley Field Force* under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Oriel Vivash Tanner, K.C.B., and took part in all the operations.

The *1st Brigade* was commanded by Colonel Armstrong, C.B., 45th Sikhs, and consisted of 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, 45th Sikhs, 4th Punjab Infantry and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; one squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, one of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, one of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and some 400 mounted native local levies formed the cavalry of the force.

On 23rd October at Dowlatzai, the enemy was found strongly posted among *sungars*; three guns of the Battery under Captain Cunningham advanced, came into action on the crest of a steep narrow ridge and shelled the position at a range of about 1,000 yards. The enemy left the *sungars* and retired up a narrow ravine towards the summit of the hills in rear, suffering heavy loss from the Artillery fire as they did so. A mass of them then assembled on a hill-top, the guns opened fire at a range of 3,400 yards and soon dispersed them. After the fight the bodies of 72 men, killed by the shells, were found at this spot, so that the total loss inflicted on the enemy must have been considerable. On return to camp in the evening it was found that several thousand head of sheep and cattle had been collected by the men of the mounted levy: these were distributed among the troops with a lavish hand and "Mutton Camp" was long remembered by the Battery.

There were present with the Battery during the expedition Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Graham, Captain John Dacres Cunningham, Lieutenants

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Henry Alves Inglis, Herbert de Touffreville Phillips and Montagu Mark Noble, Sergeant-Major James Morley, Quartermaster-Sergeant John MacNally, with Surgeon Samuel James Flood, A.M.D., in medical charge.

No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery was with the 2nd Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Campbell Bart., R.A., commanded the Artillery of the Force. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham and Captain Cunningham were mentioned in Despatches.

It has been calculated that during this expedition the troops covered at least 700 miles of country.

The Battery returned to Quetta in December.

1885-86.

In 1885 the British Boundary Commission passed through Quetta on its way to the North-Western Frontier of Afghanistan to negotiate with the Russian Officials: the affair of Panjdeh took place, immediate war with Russia was anticipated and the Battery was held in constant readiness to march at a moment's notice. The cantonment and its neighbourhood being crowded with troops hurriedly sent from India, a severe outbreak of cholera occurred and in July the Battery went into camp at Ziarat for sanitary reasons.

In March 1886 the Battery left Quetta, and, travelling partly by rail, reached Jalapahar cantonment, near Darjeeling, in May, and were the first to occupy the fine Artillery Barracks there.

Burma Field Force, 1886-87.

On 8th September 1886 the Battery left Jalapahar and proceeded by rail to Calcutta, where it embarked on board

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the steamship *Chilka*, and landed in Rangoon to join the Burma Field Force.

It shipped on board the Flotilla Company's boats and went up the River Irrawaddy to Thayetmyo; the Right Division under Lieutenant Phillips went on, the remainder of the Battery landed and occupied barracks.

The Right Division proceeded to the neighbourhood of Myingyan and performed valuable service against the enemy. The troops engaged were Rifle Brigade, 1st Madras Lancers, 26th Madras Infantry.

The guns were in action on four occasions, on one of which they were brought through the thick jungle to within 400 yards of a stockade strongly held by the Burmans, and opened fire under a brisk musketry of the defenders, who, however, vacated the work after a few shells had burst within its walls.

Lieutenant Phillips gained much credit for the admirable way in which he commanded his Division throughout the operations in which he took part, while the conduct and behaviour of the men was beyond all praise.

In November the Centre Division of the Battery under Captain Cunningham, with Lieutenant Hudleston, left Thayetmyo with a column commanded by Colonel Upcher, South Wales Borderers, proceeding northward: after a few days' marching the country was found to be so covered with almost impenetrable jungle, that it was judged impracticable for the action of the Artillery, which accordingly halted. Captain Cunningham was put in charge of the line of communication, and the Division took up quarters in a large *Phoongye Choung*, or priest's house, at Monakon, which was entrenched. Fifty rifles of the South Wales Borderers remained as escort. That part of the country

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was much disturbed and great energy had to be exercised to render it quiet; several bands of dacoits were known to be in the district and these made night attacks on Monakon and on other neighbouring stockades garrisoned by our troops. A system of continuous patrolling by small bodies of men over a large area was adopted with success. The gunners and drivers were mounted on the mules, were constantly employed making long and rapid moves and performed most valuable service. On one occasion Captain Cunningham and Lieutenant Hudleston, mounted on their ponies, with six drivers on mules, and some gunners and infantrymen, were engaged on a four days' raid: suddenly the little party came on a body of the enemy who fired a few musket shots and then ran through the jungle. Pursuit was at once commenced and after a hard gallop over rough ground and through dense undergrowth, the enemy, some 70 in number, were found drawn up on the top of a low bank: they were ridden through and dispersed with some loss, the Officers using their revolvers and the Drivers their swords. For a long time this affair was spoken of in the Battery as the "Tally-ho Charge," because the Officers, as they raced along in pursuit, shouted out "Yoicks Tally-ho!" A few days after this occurrence the chief, or "Boh," of the party of dacoits surrendered himself and his followers' arms.

On 25th March 1887 the Battery sailed from Rangoon and arrived in Darjeeling on 5th April.

The Officers with the Battery during the operations in Burma were Major and Brevet-Colonel Thomas Graham, Captain John Dacres Cunningham, Lieutenants Herbert de Touffreville Phillips, Montagu Mark Noble and Edmund Hudleston, with Sergeant-Major James Morley and Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Mathew Bliss.

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Colonel Graham and Captain Cunningham were mentioned in Despatches (*vide* pages 66 and 72), and in December the India War Medal with Clasp "Burma, 1885—87" was awarded.

In June 1887 Colonel Graham was promoted Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel and the command of the Battery was taken by Major James Keith who had just relinquished the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, in India.

Sikkim Field Force, 1888.

On 5th March 1888 the Right and Left Divisions of the Battery left Darjeeling to join the Sikkim Field Force organised to eject the Tibetans from the Feudatory State of Sikkim, where they had occupied the passes leading into India and had built a strong masonry fortification on the summit of the mountain of Lingtu over which the road lay.

The force was commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas Graham, R.A., lately commanding the battery, and consisted of 4 guns of No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division Royal Artillery, 200 men of 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 400 of 13th Bengal Infantry and 700 of 32nd Pioneers.

On 20th March the Left Division of the Battery took part in an affair at Jeyluk against a force of Tibetans occupying a strong entrenched position on the road to oppose our advance, and the next day advanced against the enemy holding the top of Lingtu. The mist was so dense that it was impossible to see 50 yards, the ascent was throughout very steep and in places precipitous, and on emerging from the thick woods that covered the mountain our advanced infantry found themselves within a few yards of the enemy's masonry fortress.

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The numerous loopholes in the walls had been pierced horizontally, so the musketry fire passed harmlessly over the heads of the storming party advancing up the precipitous incline. The 32nd Pioneers headed the advance and, led by Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Bart., charged through the open door-way, the enemy abandoned the work and the position was occupied with but slight loss on our side. Further advance was for some days postponed owing to the snow which lay four feet deep, but on 11th April Gnathong, which had been previously visited by strong reconnoitring parties, was occupied by 75 men of the Derbyshire Regiment, 350 of the 32nd Pioneers and two guns; and the force at once set to work on the defences of the camp. Gnathong is situated so that it commands the Jalap Pass into Tibet, is in a hollow between the hills and 12,000 feet above sea-level. On 26th another company of the Derbyshires arrived in reinforcement.

On 21st May Sir Stuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, reached Gnathong. There can be but little doubt that his visit was known to the Tibetans and early next morning they made a determined attack on the position. Hidden by the mist, a large party of the enemy advanced to within 200 yards of the defences and some thousands could be occasionally discerned crowning the neighbouring hill-tops. Whenever collected bodies could be distinguished through the dense atmosphere the guns fired shrapnel, and, as was afterwards found, with excellent effect. Counter-attacks were made by the infantry, and after four hours' fighting the enemy was beaten off and fled precipitately, leaving upwards of 60 dead bodies around the camp.

Two 7-pr. R.M.L. mountain guns of 200lbs. were received from India, men of 32nd Pioneers instructed in

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their service, and the guns were mounted in the stockade to command the hills on the Tibetan side.

The wet season having set in the operation of troops in this inhospitable country was rendered impossible, and on 1st July the four guns of the Battery returned to Darjeeling.

On 4th August the whole Battery left to rejoin the Field Force: the Centre Division proceeding to Padong on the line of communication, the remainder returning to Gnathong.

Reinforcements of three companies, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas and Bengal Sappers and Miners joined the Force.

Since its first occupation Gnathong had been transformed into a strong defensive post: wooden huts had been constructed for the troops, the whole being surrounded by a high wall of timber loopholed along the top.

To guard against the possibility of a surprise by the enemy under cover of the mists which generally prevailed, the mules of the gun line were taken inside the stockade and stabled there, all the remaining mules and horses being sent back to Shalambi, four miles distant on the line of communication.

At daybreak on 24th September it could be seen from the Fort at Gnathong that the Tibetans had occupied in force the whole range of hills from the Tokola Peak on the west to a point three miles on the east, and had pushed an advanced post into the further end of the Gnathong Valley. The whole position was strengthened by a continuous stone wall three or four feet high, which had been erected during the darkness unknown to us: it has been estimated

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that at least 7,000 men must have been employed in this work within a few hundred yards of our outposts. The enemy announced its presence by loud shouts and the frequent discharge of *jinjals* and some cannon of larger size which were placed behind the wall at intervals. The men breakfasted, the mules were ordered up from Shalambi, and at 8 A.M. our troops advanced to the attack in three columns.

The Battery was with the Left Column which consisted of 3 companies of Derbyshire Regiment and 6 companies of 1st Gurkhas.

At 9-30 A.M. the guns came into action against the centre of the enemy's wall, making excellent practice, and in half-an-hour had driven them off. The guns then commenced shelling the enemy on the Tokola Peak which our infantry stormed under heavy fire and occupied.

The enemy's right flank being now turned they retreated rapidly, followed by our troops; the guns came into action against them, retiring over the Nimla Pass and fired most effectively at an elevation of 14,000 feet above sea-level.

At 2 P.M. the troops advanced through the Nimla Pass and moved forward against the Jalap Pass, the guns again coming into action, the Tibetans replying with *jinjals* and large matchlocks.

The force bivouacked that night in the Pass which is over 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The baggage had not come up, rain fell heavily, and the cold was intense.

Next morning pursuit was continued and Rinchingong, ten miles inside Tibet from the Jalap Pass, was reached

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with but little resistance, though progress was much impeded by the rough and precipitous nature of the ground which was covered with large rocks and boulders and by the enemy who had broken down three or four bridges over the mountain torrents, crossing the track.

Rinchingong was reached at 4 P.M. and proved to be a large town with many fine houses, in some of which were found tied handsome Tibetan hounds and small rough-haired terriers, which were at once annexed by our soldiers.

On 26th Chambi, three miles up the Mochi Valley, was visited, and on 27th the troops returned to Gnathong, a trying march of over 16 miles through the pouring rain.

The number of the enemy engaged has been estimated at 11,000: they had one 6-pr. brass gun with carriage complete and some 20 large *jinjals*.

Large quantities of powder, arrows and other warlike stores were captured and destroyed at Rinchingong. The enemy sustained a loss of some 400 men killed and 200 prisoners.

In November, owing to the difficulty in obtaining fodder for the mules and horses and the extreme cold, the Right and Left Divisions were withdrawn from Gnathong and the whole Battery concentrated at Rhenok Ridge, 4,500 feet above sea-level and some 50 miles from Darjeeling. Here bamboo huts were constructed for Officers and men to protect them from the rain which fell almost continuously during the winter months.

Though the Tibetans were completely crushed and showed no further sign of opposition, great delay in the settlement of the dispute occurred owing to the action of the Chinese Government which had taken up the question

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and had delegated an Ambassador to negotiate the matters affecting the frontier and the communications between Tibet and India. This necessitated the prolonging of the occupation of the country.

In March, April and May of 1889, the Battery suffered severely from enteric fever, losing five gunners.

On 22nd May the Battery marched from Rhenok Ridge to return to India. The Major and the Captain were the only two Officers who accompanied it, the three subalterns, the Surgeon, 13 gunners and 16 drivers being left behind in hospital.

A few days after arrival in Darjeeling, news was received of the death of Lieutenant Edmund Hudleston, who lies buried at Padong, near the dwelling-house built by an old French Missionary, Abbé Desgodins, who had devoted 30 years of his life to converting the natives in Sikkim and Tibet.

A brass tablet was placed in the Darjeeling Church by the surviving Officers and men of the Battery, in memory of their comrades.

During this expedition three common shells were carried in each ammunition box instead of two, one shrapnel shell being left out of each box: this was done because it was judged that in action among the hills at the very high altitudes the mist, which was almost continuous, would prevent observation of the burst of the shrapnel shells.

The reserve ammunition was carried by hill coolies, and these powerful Bhutias might often be seen walking up steep paths with a couple of boxes, weighing quite 250lbs., secured on their backs.

For his services during the expedition Major J. Keith was mentioned in Despatches (*vide* page 70).

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There were present with the Battery during the operations Major James Keith, Captain John Dacres Cunningham, Lieutenants Herbert de Touffreville Phillips. Edmund Hudleston, Frank Graham Smallwood, Surgeon James Meek, A.M.S., in medical charge, Sergeant-Major James Morley, Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Mathew Bliss.

In March 1890 the Indian War Medal with Clasp "Sikkim 1888" was awarded to all who had taken part and had not previously received the medal, those who were in possession of the Medal for Burma receiving the Clasp only.

On 1st November 1890 Major James Keith was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and proceeded to Rawalpindi to command the Mountain Batteries Royal Artillery at that station. Major John Dacres Cunningham was appointed to command the Battery.

On 1st December the Battery left Jalapahar, Darjeeling, marched to Sahibgunge and travelled from thence by rail to Meerut, where the command was assumed by Major Cunningham, who had been on leave in England. Proceeding by road it reached Rawalpindi on 18th February 1891 and took up quarters at West Ridge, the gunners in barracks, the drivers in tents and the mules in the open. On arrival, the two other Mountain Batteries R.A.—Nos. 1 and 9—stationed at Rawalpindi, were found preparing to march under Lieutenant-Colonel Keith to join the Hazara Field Force, and very shortly left.

Miranzai Field Force, 1891.

Late on the afternoon of 6th April 1891 the Battery received unexpected orders to proceed at once to Kohat to join the Miranzai Field Force, suddenly organised to operate against the Orakzai tribesmen, on the Samana Mountains, who had surprised and driven off the troops

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who were protecting the workmen marking out the boundary which had been decided on during the previous winter. Forty drivers who had that morning started on furlough were stopped, a number of the gunners were sent to the Arsenal to draw ammunition and were kept there working nearly the whole night, and next morning at 7 the Battery left in two trains, reaching Kushalghur, the terminus on the banks of the Indus, in the afternoon. Here it remained for some hours awaiting an infantry escort detailed to accompany it on, but in the evening Brigadier-General Sir William S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., arrived on his way to assume command of the Field Force, and stated that troops were urgently needed at Kohat. The Battery therefore marched at 9 P.M. without escort, covered the 34 miles to Kohat by noon next day and was given quarters in the Punjab Cavalry Barracks. A few days afterwards a telegram received from General Sir F. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, was published in Field Force Orders saying, that "His Excellency had noticed with great satisfaction the manner in which the very rapid movement from Rawalpindi to Kohat was executed by No. 3 Mountain Battery R.A."

The Battery was attached to 1st Brigade commanded by Colonel S. M. Sym, C.B., 5th Gurkhas, and consisting of 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, 27th Punjab Infantry and 1st Punjab Infantry. Two days after arrival at Kohat the Brigade moved out, accompanied by 19th Bengal Lancers and 5th Punjab Cavalry.

On the morning of 17th April the infantry ascended the Samana, the Battery and four 12-pr. B.L.R. guns manned by the Garrison Battery of the Punjab Frontier Force, remaining at the foot of the hills to

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cover the advance. The Battery then followed and came into action, at a range of 600 yards, against a line of strong stone houses full of the enemy who had checked the advance of our infantry and caused some loss. In half-an-hour the position was captured and the Battery advanced, being engaged against other groups of buildings, against parties in the open and in desultory firing till the afternoon, when the Brigade bivouacked in and around the village of Sungar. Before dawn next morning, the Battery took up position with No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, against a hill-top covered with trees, fortified with stone enclosures and strongly held by the enemy, fire was opened at ranges varying from 800 to 1,200 yards. Gunner Rodgers was severely wounded by a gunshot through the breast and Lieutenant Patch slightly by a gunshot in the hand. Till 2-30 P.M. the Battery was pretty continually engaged and then returned to the bivouac at Sungar.

A few days later three guns shelled a body of the enemy, as they endeavoured to occupy a hill-top overlooking Sungar.

Four guns of the Battery accompanied an expedition up the Kanki Valley, which lasted eight days; there was some outpost fighting, but the Artillery was not engaged.

The Artillery with the Miranzai Field Force consisted of No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, four guns No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery and the four 12-pr. B.L.R. guns. The Artillery was commanded during the capture of the Samana by Major Cunningham, and afterwards by Lieutenant-Colonel De-Lautour, R.A.

There were present with the Battery Major John Dacres Cunningham, Captain Richard M. B. F. Kelly,

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Lieutenants George Gilbert Traherne, Walter Howel Jones and Francis Robert Patch, Sergeant-Major John Elliot George Follett, Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Mathew Bliss and Surgeon-Captain Fowler, A.M.S., in medical charge.

On 23rd May the Battery returned to Rawalpindi, and from thence marched to Kalabagh in the Murree Hills.

Major Cunningham was mentioned in Despatches (*vide* page 63), and the India War Medal with Clasp "Samana, 1891" was awarded to all not previously in possession of the Medal, and the Clasp only to those who had already received it.

On 28th October 1891, General Sir F. Roberts inspected the Battery at Kalabagh, and after warmly praising all he saw, addressed the men complimenting them on "the excellent service the Battery had done during the Miranzai Expedition," and saying that "the very rapid move from Rawalpindi to Kohat was sure proof of the state of perfect efficiency in which the Battery was maintained." That year the guns manufactured by Sir W. Armstrong and Company, which had been in use with the Battery since 1879, were exchanged for six of the Woolwich pattern.

On 19th November 1891 the Battery left Kalabagh and marched to Rawalpindi, where it took part in the annual manœuvres and attended the Practice Camp at Dhagul. On 3rd May 1892 it marched to Khyra Gali for the hot weather.

Isazai Field Force, 1892.

On 26th September 1892 it started to join the Isazai Field Force, arriving at Derband on 29th. The Artillery of the Force was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Keith, D.S.O., R.A., and consisted of Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Mountain

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Batteries Royal Artillery and No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery. The Field Force was under the command of Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, and was organised for operations against the tribes on the Hazara Frontier. Contrary to expectation no opposition was offered. Cholera broke out among the troops, and on its return march the Battery was delayed in Sanitary Camp, near Kalabagh, for some weeks, reaching Rawalpindi on 3rd November. Present with the Battery during this expedition, Major John Dacres Cunningham, Captain Harry Dixon Grier, Lieutenants Walter Howel Jones, Francis Robert Patch and Arthur William Curtis (attached), Sergeant-Major John Elliot George Follett, Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Mathew Bliss and Surgeon-Captain Edward Moresly Hassard, A.M.S., in medical charge

1893-94.

During the winter of 1892-93 the Battery took part in the annual manœuvres, attended the Practice Camp at Dhagul, and on 20th April 1893 marched to Bara Gali *viâ* Abbottabad, remaining in camp at the last-named station for a couple of weeks. On 25th October 1893 it left Bara Gali, reached Rawalpindi on 30th, attended the Practice Camp at Dhagul, returned to the Murree Hills on 4th May 1894 and was stationed at Kalabagh. On 29th June 1894 a prize was presented to the Battery by Colonel W. W. Murdoch, R.A., Colonel-on-the-Staff, for being "the best laying Battery in the Rawalpindi Circle."

On 27th October 1894 it marched to Rawalpindi, attended the Practice Camp at Dhagul and won the prize given by Government and a silver centre-piece presented by Major-General H. C. Lewes, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India, for being the best shooting Battery in India, armed with the 2·5-in. R.M.L. gun.

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In March 1895 Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Mathew Bliss sailed for England. This Non-Commissioned Officer had served with the Battery since 1878, and had accompanied it during all the occasions when it had been on active service.

In 1893, he was awarded the Medal for Meritorious Conduct, and in 1895 received that for Long Service and Good Conduct; he now holds the appointment of Regimental Sergeant-Major at Woolwich.

Chitral Relief Force, 1895.

On 25th March 1895 the Battery marched from Rawalpindi to join the Chitral Relief Force under Major-General Sir Robert Low, K.C.B., organised to relieve the British garrison besieged in Chitral.

On arrival at Nowshera it was attached to 1st Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General A. A. Kinloch, C.B., and consisting of 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, 15th Sikhs and 37th Dogras.

The Artillery of the Field Force consisted of 15th Field Battery Royal Artillery, Nos. 3 and 8 Mountain Batteries Royal Artillery, four guns of No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery and No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery; the Mountain Batteries were attached respectively to 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Infantry Brigades.

Brigadier-General W. W. Murdoch, R.A., commanded the Artillery of the Field Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken the Divisional Artillery.

The transport available being insufficient to provide carriage on the authorised field service scale, all tents were

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ordered to be left at Nowshera: the baggage was cut down, each Officer being allowed 53⅓lbs., each man 16 lbs. only. Scarcity of fodder being anticipated across the frontier, all horses were to remain at Nowshera, except one charger for the Battery Commander.

On 30th March the Battery marched to Hoti Mardan and bivouacked on the banks of the Kala-pani river.

On 1st April the 1st Brigade marched to Lankhwar. Throughout the night the rain fell heavily, and the ploughed fields in which the troops were bivouacked were deep in mud and water.

On the following morning the 1st Brigade with the 11th Bengal Lancers and one squadron of the Guides Cavalry made a demonstration against the Shakot Pass which was strongly held by the enemy. It then proceeded towards Durgai, near the entrance of the valley leading to the Malakand Pass, where the 2nd Brigade had arrived that morning, and halted for the night some three or four miles distant.

Early on the morning of 3rd April the Battery marched to Durgai, where it was brigaded with No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery and No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery. In the absence of a senior Artillery Officer Major Cunningham assumed command of the Brigade Division and Captain Grier command of the Battery.

At 8 A.M. the 2nd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Waterfield, entered the valley accompanied by the Brigade Division of Mountain Artillery and supported by the 1st Brigade.

The valley runs north-east some four miles, with precipitous mountains on both sides. At the entrance it is about

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a mile in width and narrows down till it ends in a rocky water-course or ravine: at this smaller extremity is the Malakand Pass, 3,600 feet high.

The enemy to the number of 10,000 or 12,000 men were ranged along the line of mountains on the west, occupying strongly-built *sungars* and displaying numerous flags and banners. The 4th Sikhs and Guides Infantry were ordered to ascend the line of mountains held by the enemy at its extremity and effect a turning movement, while the remainder of the force advanced along the valley to attack the left of their position at the Malakand Pass.

The Artillery was ordered to occupy a precipitous spur running about 1,000 yards obliquely across the valley and some two miles from its entrance, to cover the advance of the direct attack on the enemy's left. The range being nearly 4,000 yards, the effect of the fire against the enemy, protected by their *sungars*, was but slight, and the guns were moved on to another parallel ridge 1,200 yards further forward. From this position a well-aimed fire was maintained, though the cover afforded by their *sungars* prevented much loss to the enemy.

No. 3 Mountain Battery R.A. then limbered up, advanced a short distance up the valley and came into action against a large *sungar* on the western mountains, which was opposing the passage of our left flank attack. The *sungar* was quite 2,000 feet above the guns and to obtain sufficient elevation the trails of the carriages had to be sunk some inches in the ground. Excellent practice was made and several shells fell inside the work. The time requisite for the turning movement on our left having been under-estimated, it was decided to press on the direct attack on the Pass; the Artillery advanced to a ridge

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800 yards from the foot of the narrow path which crossed the Malakand : the infantry were formed in three columns to storm the Pass without waiting for the 4th Sikhs and Guides Infantry whose long detour and difficult climb had rendered it impossible for them to co-operate with the direct attack.

The Artillery opened a heavy fire on the lines of the enemy's *sungars* as they successively opposed the advance of the storming columns proceeding slowly up the precipitous ascent. As the columns approached the summit of the Pass they converged, and the enemy appeared in great numbers on the crest extending some 300 yards. A concentrated fire from the guns was maintained on this spot till the enemy, who had suffered severely, withdrew and our infantry crowned the position.

The Artillery at once advanced, but the steep narrow path leading over the Pass had been so cut away and blocked, that the ascent occupied nearly two hours, and it was 4 P.M. before the first gun reached the summit.

Numerous dead bodies on the mountain side and in the *sungars*, and the frequent marks of blood on the rocks on the crest showed how effective had been the Artillery fire.

Near the top of the Pass a stream of water was found, and men and animals slaked their thirst after their spell of near twelve hours in the field under a scorching sun.

The enemy's losses have been estimated at over 500 killed, and from the nature of the ground and the consequent impossibility of the infantry causing much damage by their musketry, these losses may be chiefly ascribed to the excellent practice made by the Artillery. A few days after this fight a telegram was received from Lieutenant-

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General Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, praising the Batteries for the work they had done and for the practice they had made.

While in action at the last position, Naik Dabya of the Battery was severely wounded by a gunshot through the arm.

During the day the Battery fired 48 ring and 148 shrapnel shell. That night the Artillery bivouacked on the top of the Pass. The Infantry of the 2nd Brigade returned to Durgai, that of the 1st Brigade concentrating on the Pass.

On the afternoon of next day, the 4th April, General Kinloch's Brigade moved down from the Malakand Kotal along the road to Khar. The advanced guard was furnished by the Bedfordshire Regiment, the main body consisting of the 37th Dogras, No. 3 Mountain Battery R.A., the King's Royal Rifles and the 15th Sikhs. The enemy were seen in large numbers on a low ridge to the right front, and ascending in greater strength a high rocky ridge which ran roughly paralled to the road and at an average distance of 1,200 yards from it. The Bedfordshire Regiment seized the mouth of the defile, through which the road there ran, and was soon hotly engaged. The guns came into action against the *sungars* on the ridge, making most excellent practice.

As the line of hills to our right front was cleared the Artillery advanced, coming into action again and again as fresh positions were discovered to be shelled. On one occasion a large *sungar*, filled with men and gay with banners, offered itself: fire was opened at 1,200 yards with ring shell, the first round was "over," the next at 1,100 yards was "short," the third at 1,150 yards struck a man

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standing on the wall waving a flag, and the remainder of the six burst inside. The destruction was great and the *sungar* was abandoned by the survivors who could escape. Our troops were hardly pressed and the Battery was at last formed up on a spur to await a rush of the enemy which was expected from the hills on the right of our line of advance and only some 300 yards distant. This rush was, however, frustrated by a spirited charge of the Guides Cavalry which had now come up. In the meanwhile the baggage of the 1st Brigade had passed in rear of our troops and the force debouched into the Swat Valley, where it formed a large square and bivouacked for the night.

The Battery was assigned a position near one salient of the square, some 400 yards from the foot of the hills where the enemy was in force, and a night attack was generally anticipated. The ground was covered with high green barly and but little could be distinguished in the darkness a few yards in front. Officers and men passed the night between the guns and all were relieved when dawn broke.

The next day the Brigade shifted to a more defensible position, near the village of Khar.

An alteration in the original plan of operations was now decided on, and General Kinloch was directed by General Low to remain in the Swat Valley with his Brigade in order to protect the line of communication, while the 2nd and 3rd Brigades proceeded onwards. The mule transport, which had been supplied to the 1st in Nowshera, was transferred to the other Brigades and the 1st became practically the Reserve Brigade of the Relief Force.

On 7th April the passage of the Swat river was effected by the 2nd Brigade at Chakdara, after some fighting which

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was watched with interest from the position at Khar, some four miles distant.

At 4-30 on the afternoon of 14th, a telegram arrived, directing the Battery to proceed at once to join the 2nd Brigade and to take with it fifteen day's supplies. In less than an hour the Battery started, and, on reaching Chakdara, found that three of the five streams which formed the river at that point were to be crossed by bridges, nearly completed by the Sappers and Miners: the other two streams had to be forded. The last mules, carrying the supplies, effected the passage at 3 A.M. The night was wet and the Battery bivouacked in the rain till 7, when it started again. Drenching showers fell continuously and the ground was in many places nothing but deep-holding mud, but at 4-30 on the afternoon of the 15th, the Battery joined its new Brigade, having covered some 35 miles of difficult country in less than 24 hours.

The Battery took part in the passage of the Panjkora river and the advance and occupation of Mundah, Umra Khan's stronghold. At Mundah were found several brass guns which were annexed, and subsequently transported to India. Here too the Officers' chargers and troop horses, which had been left at Nowshera, rejoined the Battery. After a few days' halt at Mundah the Battery proceeded to Kanbat, where it remained with the 4th Sikhs, for some time, exposed to frequent night attacks.

On 16th June it proceeded to Janbatai Kotal, a ridge immediately above Kanbat and six miles distant.

In August the evacuation of the Jandoul Valley was decided on, and the Battery reached Barchanrai on 16th, after a trying march which lasted ten days in great heat.

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While at Barchanrai the 2nd Brigade was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, who complimented the Battery on its appearance and expressed admiration at the "magnificent condition" of the mules.

On 27th September it reached Nowshera, entrained and arrived at Rawalpindi on the following morning.

During its operations with the Chitral Relief Force, there served with the Battery Major John Dacres Cunningham, Captain Harry Dixon Grier, Lieutenants Walter Howel Jones, Francis Robert Patch, Charles William James Orr, and Ernest Pasley Carter attached till the end of May, Sergeant-Major John Elliot George Follett and Quartermaster-Sergeant James Wright.

Major Cunningham was twice mentioned in Despatches (*vide* page 72) and received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In April 1897 the India War Medals of 1895, with Clasp "Relief of Chitral, 1895," were issued to the Battery.

1896-97.

On 1st January 1896 the Battery went into Practice Camp at Dhagul, and on 20th January started for Umballa which it reached on 26th February and camped on the parade-ground near the Royal Horse Artillery Barracks beside No. 1 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery. On 17th March it marched for Jutogh, the cantonment near Simla, where it arrived on 25th. The troops at Jutogh were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Duthy, R.A., and consisted of Nos. 1 and 3 Mountain Batteries Royal Artillery and two companies of the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders (Black Watch).

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In June a Committee assembled to make out a book for Mountain Artillery Drill and consider and report on numerous matters effecting equipment, etc. Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, C.B., R.A., was appointed President with Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, Captains Grier and J. F. Browne,* members. A Sub-Committee was formed to practically test any contemplated changes in drill, and afforded valuable assistance: it was composed of Sergeant-Major Follett, Sergeants Birch and Charlton, all belonging to No. 3 Mountain Battery R.A.

Captain Grier acted as Secretary to the Committee. "Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897," was one of the results of the labours of the Committee.

On 15th January 1897 the Battery marched out of Jutogh through deep snow, proceeded through the Sirmoor State and reached Kala Amb at the foot of the hills on 23rd. Here it was joined by No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery in relief of No. 1 which had left Jutogh the November previous. Practice was carried out by the two Batteries and on 7th March No. 3 marched for Jutogh which it reached in eight days, followed by No. 8.

In July 1897 Captain Grier left to take up the duties of Adjutant, Royal Artillery, with the Malakand Field Force.

On 13th August unexpected orders were received for the Battery to proceed immediately to Peshawar, and at 9 A.M. on 14th it started from Jutogh, marching across the hills, through Sabathu and Kasauli, a distance of 45 miles, Kalka was reached at 3 o'clock the next afternoon, and the Battery at once commenced entraining. The journey was made in two trains which stopped for twelve hours

* Killed at his guns at Maizar in the Tochi Valley on 10th June 1897.

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at Mian Mir and Rawalpindi. The Left Half Battery arrived at Peshawar Station between 2 and 3 on the morning of 18th and was met by a Staff Officer with orders to push on immediately to join a Column that had started for Fort Jamrud, to resist a threatened attack by the Afridis. The Half Battery hurried on and overtook the Column about five miles outside Peshawar. The heat was excessive, and on arrival at Jamrud several men were attacked by heat apoplexy, of whom Gunner J. Healy died and was buried outside the Fort next morning. The Right Half Battery marched in a couple of hours after the remainder.

Holding the Fort was a weak squadron, 13th Bengal Lancers, one Company of 8th Bengal Infantry and four Companies of the Khyber Rifles. With the Column that left Peshawar was "K" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 4th Dragoon Guards, half 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, half 26th Punjab Infantry and half 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas. The remainder of the Gordons and Gurkhas arrived a few days after, and Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B, D.S.O., assumed command.

On 23rd Fort Maud, Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal, fortified posts in the Khyber Pass held by detachments of the Khyber Rifles, were attacked by the Afridis.

On the same afternoon, "K" Royal Horse Artillery, No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, 4th Dragoon Guards and the Gordon Highlanders moved out to make a demonstration against the Afridis who surrounded Fort Maud, situated on a hill-top two miles up the pass: under cover of the fire of the Horse Artillery guns the garrison evacuated the Fort, which was at once seized and burnt by the enemy. Ali Musjid, whose garrison witnessed the fate

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of Fort Maud, fell the same evening, Lundi Kotal held out till 25th.

Jamrud Fort was fired into on several occasions at night by bodies of Afridis, and the Battery took part in one or two futile endeavours to engage the enemy in the plains.

While at Fort Jamrud Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., R.A., Commanding the Peshawar District, rode out and inspected his old Battery, expressing his gratification at its appearance and efficiency. Captain Henry Cairns Oldnall joined the Battery on its arrival at Peshawar on 18th August, attached in place of Captain Grier, but was relieved on 28th by Captain Francis Vans Agnew. Lieutenant Sydney Gladwyn Jebb joined on 24th, attached in place of Lieutenant C. W. J. Orr on leave.

Mohmand Field Force, 1897.

On the morning of 10th September, the Battery left Fort Jamrud and camped at Budni Bridge, near Peshawar, till 13th, when it marched to Shabkadar and joined the Mohmand Field Force, consisting of two Brigades and Divisional Troops under the command of Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., R.A. The Artillery with the force consisted of No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery and was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Duthy, R.A.

On the 15th of September the advance across the border commenced. Opposition was expected, as the Hadda Mullah was reported to have arrived in Gandab.

The 1st Brigade consisting of 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas and 20th Punjab Infantry with No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners and 28th

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Bombay Pioneers attached, advanced prepared for action under Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., followed by part of the 2nd Brigade with supplies and baggage. No opposition was met with, but there was little or no water to be found on the way : for the last seven miles the road was most difficult for mules and the heat was very great. In the evening the Battery and a portion of the leading Brigade reached Galanai, where it bivouacked in the village.

On 17th the Battery with the 20th Punjab Infantry pushed on to the foot of the Nahakki Pass, which was crossed on 19th. On 21st, junction was effected with Brigadier-General Wodehouse's Brigade of the Malakand Field Force at Lakarai in the Nawagai Valley. On the 22nd the whole force moved into a combined camp at Kuz Chinari, facing the Bedmanai Pass, where a few shots were fired into the camp at night.

On the morning of 23rd at 7-15 the force moved against the enemy holding the Bedmanai Pass. The Artillery consisted of Nos. 1 and 3 Mountain Batteries Royal Artillery and four guns of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, the 1st Brigade with No. 3 Mountain Battery advanced up the long spur on the east of the pass, while the remainder of the force moved up the centre of the pass.

At 8-15 the 20th Punjab Infantry advanced up the wooded spur south of Khalil Kor village, driving in the enemy's piquets concealed among trees and rocks. The 20th was accompanied by two Maxims under Lieutenant B. Logan, Devonshire Regiment, and followed by the 2-1st Gurkhas and 28th Bombay Pioneers. The enemy were never in very great strength, but offered considerable

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opposition to the advance of the Infantry who were greatly assisted by the Battery which had very bad ground to contend with. By 11 A.M. the key of the position was seized, and the Battery came into action on a peak 5,500 feet high and 2,700 feet above the pass.

On 24th the 1st Brigade moved forward. While on the march a number of the enemy were observed, from the top of a hill, to be cutting through the bank of a large pond situated in the valley below. As the water had been counted on for the supply to the force this work required immediate interference; two guns of the Battery were ordered up under Lieutenant FitzRoy, and fired several rounds, at a range of 4,500 yards, one shell fell in the middle of the pond and the enemy quickly retired.

On the 25th the force marched to Jarobi. The route led for six or seven miles up a stony valley running under the Ilazai Mountain. The Jarobi Glen, called the Shindara in its lower part, runs down from the back of Ilazai, and is 400 to 500 yards at the mouth, gradually narrowing as you get into the hills, with steep rocky mountain ridges and cliffs on each side.

The Cavalry were fired at near the entrance by parties of the enemy. The Battery, accompanied by four Companies of the 20th Punjab Infantry, pushed up the valley and came into action against the enemy on the hills overlooking the village of Tola Killi, which filled up the gorge at the end of which was situated the holy mosque of the Hudda Mullah.

A heavy storm of rain and hail came down, drenching everybody and causing considerable discomfort from the cold, till wood was collected from a burning village near and a large bonfire lighted, round which all collected.

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The mosque having been destroyed by the 20th Punjab Infantry and Sappers and Miners, after some hard fighting, the force withdrew from the valley closely followed by the enemy on the hills above.

On 29th the force returned to Nahakki and on 6th October reached Peshawar. Throughout this expedition the work was very severe, commencing before dawn each day and never ending till 7 or 8 in the evening; there were no tents with the force, the heat was great and the only water procurable was that obtained from occasional ponds outside the villages, and this was often so foul that there was difficulty in drinking it. Nearly every night the bivouacs were fired into: on one occasion a bullet passed under a driver's armpit, contusing it, his side and arm, but drawing no blood. The Battery obtained great credit for the way in which it performed its duties during this trying time, and in his farewell order to the 1st Brigade, General Westmacott said:—

"No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery has always had a great name for smartness and discipline, one in every way it deserves, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham has every reason to be proud of his command." With the Battery there served Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Dacres Cunningham, Captain Kempster Kenmure Knapp, who joined at Shabkadar on the evening of 14th September and remained till 20th, when he was detached to take temporary command of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, rejoining on 29th. Lieutenant Walter Howel Jones was left sick in Peshawar, but rejoined on 20th and performed the duties of Captain till Captain Knapp's return. Lieutenant Philip FitzWilliam FitzRoy, Lieutenant Charles Maurier Dundas Bruce, attached from 31st Field Battery Royal Artillery, and

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Lieutenant Sydney Gladwyn Jebb, attached from No. 7 Company Western Division Royal Artillery in place of Lieutenant Orr on leave, Sergeant-Major John Elliot George Follett and Quartermaster-Sergeant James Wright.

For his services Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham was mentioned in Despatches. On 8th October the Battery moved into barracks at Peshawar which was densely thronged by the troops assembling to form the Tirah Expeditionary Force under Lieutenant-General Sir William S.A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98.

On 21st October the Battery marched with a Column to Bara to form the Peshawar Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force, under the command of Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C.B., D.S.O., V.C., and A.-D.-C. to the Queen. This Column consisted of the 57th Field Battery Royal Artillery and No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. William Marriott Smith, R.A., the 9th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 9th Gurkhas, 34th Bengal Pioneers, 45th Sikhs and No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Near Bara an entrenched camp was formed and occupied till 19th November when the force moved on to Ilm Gudr, where it remained till 7th December. The Field Battery, two squadrons of the 9th Bengal Lancers and two companies of Infantry were detached and returned to Bara, while the remainder of the Column moved through the Gandao Pass, without opposition, and camped at Swaiko, in the Bara Valley.

While the Peshawar Column had been remaining practically inactive since October, the 1st and 2nd Divisions

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of the Force which had entered Tirah from the Kohat side, had been engaged in almost continuous fighting and had performed brilliant work, the Mountain Artillery having won the admiration of all by its readiness, its boldness and by the crushing effect of its fire. Much heart-burning was experienced by all in the Column and by none more than No. 3 Mountain Battery, every man of which longed to share in the dangers and the glories of their gallant brothers-in-arms who were daily adding to the brilliant record of fame of the noble branch of the Royal Regiment to which they belonged.

On 13th December the 1st Division of the Force marched in by the Mastura Valley and bivouacked a mile from Swaikot, and on the following day, the 2nd Division, which had experienced hard and harassing fighting in the Bara Valley for some days, came through the camp.

As No. 9 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery and the Gordon Highlanders passed by looking worn and haggard, the Gunners flocked out and cheered their brave friends.

On 15th the Column returned to Ilm Gudr, and from thence proceeded to Jamrud, where the 57th Field Battery R.A. joined it.

On 23rd December the whole of the Peshawar Column marched up the Khyber Pass, camping at Ali Musjid, which had been destroyed by the Afridis in August.

Christmas morning was passed on a hill-top exposed to a bitterly cold wind, covering the advance of the 1st Division into the Bazar Valley.

Next day the Column marched on to Landi Kotal, leaving two guns of the Battery, half the Oxford Light Infantry and the 45th Sikhs, to hold Ali Musjid.

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The Fort at Lundi Kotal was found with is walls and gates pitted with bullet marks and the barracks inside utterly wrecked. The main camp was pitched outside the walls, the Battery being on the northern face.

The force left at Ali Musjid, having been relieved by troops of the 1st Division, rejoined the Column on 30th December, followed by the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas.

Daily the troops were occupied in engagements against the Afridis in the hills bordering the pass, in protecting convoys, in the collection of wood, fodder and grain, and in the destruction of the numerous fortified villages which thickly studded the pass to the south-east of the Fort, where it widened into a valley at once fertile and highly cultivated. Artillery invariably accompanied the parties so engaged, and the Battery or some portion of it was out every morning till late in the afternoon. At times the enemy offered considerable opposition, and being well armed and deadly marksmen inflicted much loss, firing from the hill-tops where they were effectually concealed from sight by the rocks and bushes. The guns were frequently in action against the parties so engaged and safe from the fire of our Infantry, and at all times made most effective practice.

On 12th January Sergeant-Major Follett left the Battery to proceed to England on promotion to Warrant rank. In this month the Peshawar Column became the 5th Brigade of the Expeditionary Force and was attached to the 1st Division, commanded by Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Marriott-Smith relinquished the command and the Artillery became a part of the Divisional Artillery under Colonel A. E. Duthy, R.A., which

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already comprised No. 1 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, No. 1 (Kohat) and No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Batteries.

On February 6th, 1898, Havildar-Major Bagh Singh was presented with the Medal for Meritorious Service by Brigadier-General G. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., a well merited reward, at which all ranks were much gratified.

1898 to 1908.

The Battery was left at Landi Kotal as part (the only Artillery) of the Brigade there all the next hot weather.

Captain Grier, who received a Brevet Major for services in Mohmand, and Tirah rejoined in June 1898.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Dacres Cunningham died in November 1898 from heart failure, after a distinguished career in the Mountain Artillery.

Major G. B. Smith was posted in succession to the late Lieut.-Colonel J. Dacres Cunningham and joined on 21st October 1898. Annual practice was carried out in December when the Battery made a record score up to that date, *viz.*, 560 marks (564 for hits, 96 for fire discipline).

In January 1899 the annual inspection was carried out by Brigadier-General Egerton, C.B., A.D.C., Commanding the Khyber Brigade, who expressed himself "extremely pleased with everything he had seen and congratulated the Battery on its good shooting."

After being on service since August 1897, the Battery left Landi Kotal *en route* for Rawalpindi on 20th February 1899, taking part in the Attock Manœuvres on

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the way. These Manœuvres were conducted on the strictest field service conditions, entrenched camps being made daily. The Battery was with the 1st Peshawar Brigade under Colonel Denning, D.S.O., 26th Punjab Infantry.

On the 9th March the Battery arrived at West Ridge, Rawalpindi, and took over the centre lines.

The Battery moved from Rawalpindi to Bara Gali for the summer.

On 17th June notification was received that the Battery had won the 1st prize for shooting in Group III for 1898-99.

In May 1899 Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Wright was presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The Battery moved to Rawalpindi in October marching *viâ* Hasan Abdal, there being no water at Huttar.

Practice Camp at Dhagul this year with No. 5 M.B., R.G.A.

In May 1900 the Battery moved from Rawalpindi to Kalabagh for the summer.

In October of this year the establishment of a Mountain Battery was changed as follows :—

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Increased Establishment fixed by I.A.C. No. 132 of 15th October 1900.

Major	...	1
Captain	...	1
Lieutenants	...	4
Sergt.-Major	...	1
Q. M. S.	...	1
Sergeants	...	7
Corporals		7
Bombardiers	...	6
Gunners	..	115
Trumpeters	...	2
Farrier	...	1
Collar-maker	...	1
Total N.-C.O's and men	...	141
Ponies	...	6
Ordnance mules	...	153
Baggage mules	...	85

Natives.

Hav.-Major	...	1
Havildars	...	3
Naicks	...	6
Drivers	...	191
Salutri	...	1
Total	...	202

Followers.

Head carpenter	...	1
Carpenters	...	2
Saddlers	...	4
Head Smith	...	1
Smiths	...	3
Shoeing-smiths	...	2
Jemadar	...	1
Duffadars	...	3
Muleteers	...	28
Munshi	...	1
Bhisti	...	1
Pakhalis	...	3
Cooks	...	2
Sweepers	...	3
Total	...	55

N. B.—The increase is in "peace" not mobilised strength.

The Battery moved from Kalabagh in October to Rawalpindi *viâ* Murree, taking part in manœuvres on the way.

Practice Camp at Dhagul this year with No. 1 and 2 M. Bs.

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January 23rd, 1901.—The news of the death of the Queen-Empress Victoria was received in Rawalpindi and No. 3 M. B. was detailed to fire 101 minute guns, ending at sunset.

January 24th.—The Battery fired a salute of 101 guns at 12 noon on the accession of the King-Emperor Edward VII.

February 2nd.—The late Queen-Empress Victoria was buried this day and 101 minute guns were fired by No. 2 M. B., the last gun at sunset.

The Battery moved to Bara Gali in April and returned to Rawalpindi in October.

Remarks on annual practice, 1900-1901 :—

" Result of practice is satisfactory. This Battery is in every way very efficient."

In January 1902, the Battery practised at Dhagul with No. 1 and 2 M. Bs. and was awarded a 2nd Class for fire effect and the Camp Badge.

In April the Battery won a Hockey Challenge Cup given by the North-Western Railway and played for in Rawalpindi.

The Battery moved to Kalabagh in May.

In June 1902 Major G. B. Smith was appointed D. A. A. G., Lahore District, and was succeeded in the command by Major F. H. S. Giles.

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In accordance with G.O.C.C. India No. 959 of 29th November 1902, the establishment of natives and mules was changed to the strength shown below:—

Drivers.		
Hav.-Major	...	1
Havildars	...	3
Naicks	...	6
Drivers	...	172
Salutri	...	1
Driver trained as Salutri	...	1
Total	...	184
Ponies	...	6
Mules, ordnance	...	137
„ baggage	...	88

Native artificers and followers.		
Head carpenter	...	1
Carpenters	...	2
Saddlers	...	4
Head Smith	...	1
Smiths	...	3
Shoeing-smiths	...	2
Jemadar	...	1
Duffadars	...	3
Muleteers	...	29
Munshi	...	1
Bhisti	...	1
Pakhalis	...	3
Cooks	...	2
Sweepers	...	3
Total	...	56

The Battery moved from Kalabagh to Rawalpindi in October.

In November the Battery received the new 10-pr. B. L. guns and practised with them at Manshera in April 1903 together with No. 2 M. B. The latter won the Camp Badge. The Battery passed the summer in Bara Gali returning to Rawalpindi in November, when it took part in the Rawalpindi Manœuvres which lasted from 6th to 16th December 1903.

On 25th January 1904 the Battery left Rawalpindi for Quetta, proceeding by route march *viâ* Khushalgarh, Kohat, Tank, the Gomal and Zhob Valleys, arriving at Quetta on 17th March 1904 where they took over the new barracks in New Cantonments lately occupied by No. 8 M. B.

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During its stay in Quetta the Battery attended the following annual practice camps:—

Quetta, March 1904; Murghi Kotal, October 1904; Hanna, November 1905, October 1906 and November 1907, getting a 1st Class Badge in the latter year; and took part in the Quetta Manœuvres of 1905-06 and 1907.

On August 20th, 1906, Lieutenant A. G. Fleming died at Quetta from enteric fever, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

In 1904 the Battery won the Murree Brewery Hockey Cup and in 1906 the Quetta Football Challenge Cup.

During 1904-05 the issue of a carbine with bandolier equipment to each gunner was sanctioned, also the use of fire directing instruments, plotter, etc. The drivers reserve was also increased and the formation of an Ammunition Column ordered, when a Battery proceeded on service.

On 1st December 1907 the Battery marched from Quetta for Rawalpindi *viâ* Fort Sandeman, Chur Khel Dana, Dera Ismail Khan, and then up the left bank of the Indus arriving at Rawalpindi on 23rd January 1908.

Bazar Valley Field Force, 1908.

Orders were received on the 4th February 1908 for the Battery to mobilise, ostensibly for manœuvres at Nowshera. The Battery was ready to start that night but orders to move were not actually received until the 11th February, when the Battery proceeded by train to Peshawar, arriving there on the 12th.

The force consisted of two brigades under Major-General Sir J. Wilcocks, K.C.M.G.

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The Battery joined the 2nd Brigade under Major-General A. A. Barrett and marched on the 13th to Jamrud on bivouac scale, following the 1st Brigade.

The Artillery of the force consisted of No. 3 M. B., and 4 guns of No. 22 Derajat M. B., this being the fourth campaign in which these two batteries had served together.

On the 14th February the 2nd Brigade advanced to Lal China, 1st Brigade to Ali Musjid.

On the 15th the 2nd Brigade without baggage made a forced march to Walai; there was no opposition until Chura was passed, after that the column was fired on at intervals for the rest of the march, Gunner Salter being dangerously wounded and one mule hit. The Battery came into action near Walai and fired on the enemy who were opposing the posting of the piquets round camp. The camp was fired into throughout the night.

The force remained at Walai during the remainder of the operations being joined by the 1st Brigade and baggage on the 16th and 17th.

The bivouac was situated in, and on, the banks of a stony nullah with deep sides, water being obtained from a small stream running down the centre. The sleeping places were protected from sniping by small entrenchments, stacks of bhoosa bales, and sandbags.

On 16th February the Left Section did convoy duty; the Centre Section joined a piquet on a hill north of the nullah with orders to cover the retirement of the Khyber Rifles from China; the retirement, however, was unopposed. The Right Section, from a position near camp, fired 58 rounds in covering the taking of a hill from which the enemy had been giving trouble.

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A little grass was collected from the hillsides by drivers, protected by a party of gunners with carbines.

17th February.—Centre Section on convoy duty between Walai and Chura.

Left Section placed ready to support the taking of a hill, which, however, was occupied without opposition. The Right Section was ordered to ascend Zir Gundai hill, the piquet on which had reported enemy massed in China. On arrival, enemy were seen building *sangars* on a ridge of China hill; the section shelled this ridge, searched with a few rounds the ground behind it, and fired at a large number of enemy who ran out of the village on its being shelled.

Some bhoosa was collected from huts and caves in a neighbouring village.

18th February.—At 6 A.M. the 2nd Brigade moved out towards China. The Battery came into action on a ridge under Zir Gundai hill and shelled China heights in support of our infantry attack. On the capture of the heights, the Battery advanced to China and first shelled a ridge of the hill towards Halwai, then advanced about half a mile S.-E. on the plain, and shelled parties of the enemy near Halwai and running towards the S. hills.

The Battery, with an escort of 1 company Seaforth Highlanders, extended on each flank, remained in position while the towers of China were blown up. As much bhoosa and grass were collected as possible and loaded on 2nd line mules. The retirement to Walai was ordered for 4 P.M. before which hour the enemy collected in the main Bazar hullah, S. of the Battery's position. The Battery retired by sections, the Right Section being the last. One of the Zakka Khel, from a neighbouring hill,

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gave with a flag what was apparently the signal that the force had commenced to retire, and the Right Section were fired at heavily from about 1,100 yards. After firing some eight rounds that section retired, covered by the escort, and joined the other sections on the plain N.-E. of China to support our infantry retiring from China hill. The enemy pushed across from the main nullah S. of the Battery; the Right Section was retired, and orders had been given for the retirement of the Centre when the enemy fired heavily from about 400 yards away. Sergeant Pound and Lieutenant King were wounded; Lieut. àBeckett and Gunners Mitchelmore, Kersey and Simpson slightly wounded; the remaining sections were limbered up and retired after firing a few rounds and the enemy were checked by the escort. Two other positions were occupied and the retirement of our infantry covered by fire, the enemy pressing boldly but apparently suffering a good deal.

There was no shooting at piquets that night. 218 rounds were fired during the day.

19th February.—The 1st Brigade completed the destruction of China. Centre and Left Sections 3 M. B. supported its retirement from a high piquet hill S. of Walai, firing "snap-shots" at small bodies of enemy. Half bhoosa ration only this day.

20th February.—Sarmunda destroyed. Retirement of force covered by Centre Section from Zir Gundai piquet hill. Some wood was collected. Half bhoosa ration only.

21st February.—Both Brigades moved out towards Halwai at 5-15 A.M. The Battery (less Centre Section) from a position near Warsak shelled the heights above Halwai during the attack and subsequent retirement after

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the destruction of Halwai and Nikai. Ninety rounds were fired this day. Centre Section supported retirement from Khor Gundai piquet hill.

22nd February.—Left Section on convoy duty between Walai and Chura. Empty ammunition boxes went with the convoy back to Ali Masjid where ammunition was received for 3 M. B. and 2 Derajat M. B. from Peshawar Arsenal, and brought with the up-going convoy to Chura on 23rd and to Walai on 24th. Until receipt of this there remained 32 rounds per gun, as 119 rounds were lent to Derajat M. B. The animals were from now onwards picketed outside camp during the day.

23rd, 24th and 25th February.—Small villages were destroyed and one or more sections were out each day; but very little resistance to our columns was experienced. Colonel Roos-Keppel, the Political Officer, stated that during the meeting of a "jirgah" near Halwai on the 18th, a shell from the Battery had killed two members of the "jirgah," causing an adjournment. Whenever possible, grass was collected to add to the small bhoosa ration for the mules, who did not receive gram (but barley only) till 23rd.

Jirgahs of different tribes met to consider terms of peace.

26th February.—Sports were held for the force. The tug-of-war was won by the Gunners 3 M. B. The first rain fell this day. The convoy brought 189 rounds shrapnel and 18 common to replace ammunition expended. The full bhoosa ration was this day received.

28th February.—"Jirgah" of tribes met and settled terms with General Wilcocks and Colonel Roos-Keppel. Heavy rain at night. Special precautions taken that the

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enemy should not learn what was to take place next day, the jirgah being kept in camp under a guard and real orders only being issued late at night.

29th February.—The force left the Bazar Valley. Two guns R. S. with most of the baggage moved early with 2nd Brigade to Lal Chinar; remaining 4 guns were attached to 1st Brigade which was covering the retirement; there was no opposition, not a shot being fired. 1st Brigade camped for the night at Chura.

The previous night four men were wounded at this place, the camp having been sniped from all directions; there was, however, no sniping at all on the night of the 29th.

1st March 1908.—The 1st and 2nd Brigades came together again at Jamrud in their old camps and moved next day to Peshawar where the force was broken up, the Battery leaving Peshawar on 5th March for Rawalpindi by route march and arriving at the latter station on 13th March 1908.

There were present with the battery during the Bazar Valley Expedition the following officers :—

Major F. H. S. Giles.
Captain C. F. Phipps.
Lieutenant P. A. àBeckett.
Lieutenant F. H. Reid.
Lieutenant J. F. King.

1908.

In March 1908 the establishment of an M. B. was changed as shown below :—

All baggage mules were handed over to the S. and T. Corps and 51 ordnance mules were received in their place.

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British N.-C. O's and men—strength altered to 129.

Drivers— " " 197.

Twenty-seven N.-C. O's and men (British) were attached to No. 8 M. B. for the Mohmand Expedition, 1908, to complete the strength of that unit.

Orders were received at 9 P.M. on 1st May for the Battery to mobilise and proceed to Peshawar for temporary garrison duty. The Battery was completed to strength from No. 7 M. B. and S. and T. mules taken in lieu of the new remounts. The Battery left by rail on the evening of 2nd May. On arrival the Battery became part of the 4th Brigade (Reserve) and remained in Peshawar during the Mohmand Expedition. There was a good deal of sickness in Peshawar during this period, both cholera and enteric fever. The final result of this stay in Peshawar being that the Battery lost two Sergeants and five Gunners.

On 31st May the Battery returned to Rawalpindi by rail and thence proceeded to Bara Gali *via* Murree.

The distinguished Conduct Medal was granted to Sergeant J. Charlton for services in the Bazar Valley.

Sergeant J. Charlton joined the battery on 1st January 1884 and has accompanied it on all occasions that it has been on service since that date.

A new Medal and Clasp " N.-W. Frontier, 1908," has been sanctioned for the Zakkha Khel and Mohmand Expeditions.

At the present date there is still a mule in the battery which did the Kabul-Kandahar march in 1880 and is known by the name of " Kandahar ".

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Officers who have served in the Battery.

Captain T. Smith—November 1759 to January 1771.

Captain P. Traille—January 1771 to December 1782.

Commanded the Company during the American War of Independence.

Captain J. Downing—December 1782 to March 1797.

Commanded the Company during the War in the West Indies.

Captain J. Godfrey—March 1797 to November 1798.

This Officer had been previously wounded during the Siege of Gibraltar in 1782.

Captain E. W. Drozier—November 1798 to March 1805.

Captain R. Truscott—March 1805 to February 1814.

Commanded the Company in the Peninsular War and at the Battle of Corūna.

Captain A. Hunt—February 1814 to October 1831.

Commanded the Company in the War in the Netherlands, at the bombardment of Antwerp, bombardment of Maubenge and with the army of occupation in France from January 1816 to November 1818.

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Captain W. Brereton - October 1831 to January 1837.

This Officer had previously served in the Royal Horse Artillery at the Siege of St. Sebastian in 1813, at Orthes in 1814 and at Waterloo 1815, where he was slightly wounded.

Captain J. R. Hornsby—January 1837 to August 1838.

Captain H. R. Moore—August 1838 to July 1840.

Captain H. Stanway—July 1840 to December 1840.

Captain J. R. Hornsby—December 1840 to November 1841.

Captain D. E. Wood—November 1841 to November 1848.

Captain G. A. F. de Rinzy - November 1848 to February 1855.

Captain H. A. Vernon—February 1855 to January 1863.

Commanded the Company in the Crimea and during the fall of Sevastopol.

2nd Captain J. de Havilland—to March 1856.

This Officer had previously served in the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava. Was present with the Company in the Crimea and at the fall of Sevastopol.

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Lieutenant T. H. Nisbett—to February 1859.

Served with the Company in the Crimea and at the fall of Sevastopol.

Lieutenant C. D. Bevan—to May 1859.

Served with the Company in the Crimea and at the fall of Sevastopol.

2nd Captain W. J. Williams—March 1856 to May 1859.

Lieutenant T. Cuming—February 1859 to July 1860.

2nd Captain M. E. C. Stocker—May 1859 to July 1867.

Lieutenant O. H. Goodenough—May 1859 to December 1860.

Lieutenant E. J. Deshon—January 1860 to July 1861.

Lieutenant E. H. Holley—July 1860 to November 1866.

Lieutenant S. Gardiner—December 1860 to July 1861.

Lieutenant A. M. Brown—July 1861 to July 1872

Captain F. Carey—January 1863 to February 1864.

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Captain J. L Bolton—February 1864 to April 1865.

Captain O. B. B. Woolsey—April 1865 to December 1868.

Lieutenant H. Knollys—November 1866 to June 1867.

Lieutenant F. H. Wheatley—June 1867 to February 1869.

2nd Captain J. C. Smyth Windham—July 1867 to March 1868.

Assistant Surgeon C. Spurway—December 1867 to April 1871.

2nd Captain C. S. V. Wilson—March 1868 to March 1870.

Captain W. J. Bolton—December 1868 to February 1872.

Lieutenant A. W. White—February 1869 to August 1877.

Lieutenant de la C. T. Irwin—August 1869 to October 1878.

2nd Captain E. S. Gordon—March 1870 to October 1874.

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Assistant Surgeon J. S. McAdam—April 1871.

Major T. A. De Moleyns—February 1872 to June 1874.

Lieutenant H. Soames—July 1872 to April 1876.

Major E. T. W. Purcell—June 1874 to April 1875.

Captain G. E. Townsend—October 1874 to April 1875.

Major E. Lyons—April 1875 to June 1875.

Captain F. P. W. Freeman—April 1875 to July 1879.

Major O. H. Goodenough—June 1875 to January 1879.

Lieutenant W. E. Brereton—April 1876 to January 1879.

Lieutenant F. A. M. Leader—September 1877 to March 1878.

Lieutenant D. E. Dewar—March 1878 to October 1880.

Served with the Battery during the Afghan War, 1880. Medal.

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Lieutenant R. E. Boothby—October 1878 to April 1879.

Major T. Graham—January 1879 to April 1887.

Commanded the Battery during the Afghan War, 1880. March from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar. Mentioned in Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts's Despatches published in *London Gazette* of 2nd December 1880:—"The Officers Commanding Batteries whose names are brought forward by the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery have already been mentioned by the Brigadiers-General commanding the Brigades to which their Batteries were attached, with the exception of * * * * and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery, who shared the arduous march from Kabul, but was unfortunatley prevented by sickness from commanding his Battery during the operations at Kandahar." Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 2nd March 1881. Medal with Clasp "Kandahar" and Bronze Star. Commanded the Battery during the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884. Mentioned in Despatches. Brevet of Colonel, dated 2nd March 1885. Commanded the Battery during the Burma War, 1886-87. Mentioned in Major-General B. L. Gordon's Despatches published in G. G. O. 864 of 1887:—"The following Officers commanded Regiments and Districts during the campaign and to all I am much indebted for the assistance they have given me * * * * * Colonel T. Graham commanded the 9-1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, and the Thayetmyo District." Clasp "Burma, 1885—87." Subsequently commanded the forces in the Sikkim Expedition, 1888, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Received the thanks of the Viceroy and the Government of India, C. B. and Clasp

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"Sikkim, 1888." Served in the Manipur Expedition, 1891, in command of the Tamu Column. Received the thanks of the Government of India. Promoted Major-General, 5th April 1891. Commanded the Rohilkhand District in India. Retired in 1894.

Lieutenant H. A. Inglis—May 1879 to August 1885.

Served with the Battery during the Afghan War, 1880. March from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar. Battle of Kandahar. Medal with Clasp "Kandahar" and Bronze Star. Served with the Battery during the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884.

Captain and Brevet-Major J. Corsane Robinson—July 1879 to October 1880.

Served with the Battery during the Afghan War, 1880. Affairs at Saidabad. March from Kabul to Kandahar. Battle of Kandahar. Mentioned in Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts's Despatches published in *London Gazette* of 2nd December 1880. Brigadier-General Macpherson reports favourably of the following Officers who served under his command:—"Major J. C. Robinson, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery." Medal and Clasp "Kandahar" and Bronze Star. Retired as Colonel in 1894.

Lieutenant A. F. Liddell—Attached November 1879 to April 1880.

Served with the Battery during Afghan War. Previous to being attached to the Battery had served in the Afghan War, 1878-79. Mentioned in Despatches, *London Gazette*, 4th May and 30th July 1880. Medal and Clasp. Subsequently served in the Soudan, 1885. Medal and Clasp,

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Khedive's Star. Is now one of H. M.'s Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Lieutenant M. Eden Baker—Attached May 1880 to December 1880.

Served with the Battery during the Afghan War, 1880. March from Kabul to Kandahar. Battle of Kandahar. Medal and Clasp "Kandahar" and Bronze Star.

Lieutenant A. E. Hay—Attached August 1880 to January 1881.

Served with the Battery during the Afghan War, 1880. March from Kabul to Kandahar. Battle of Kandahar. Medal and Clasp "Kandahar" and Bronze Star.

Lieutenant Hon'ble F. E. Allsopp—July 1880 to January 1882.

Served with the Battery during the Afghan War, 1880. Previous to joining Battery had been present at Battle of Charasiah and actions prior to occupation of Kabul, operations in neighbourhood of Sherpur, 1879, and second affair at Charasiah. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 4th May 1880. Medal and 2 Clasps. Subsequently he served in Soudan 1885. Medal and Clasp and Khedive's Star. Burma War, 1886-87. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 2nd September 1887. Medal and Clasp.

Lieutenant C. V. Hume—October 1880 to December 1883.

Subsequently served on the Staff during the Burma War, 1886-87. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 2nd September 1887. Medal with Clasp.

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Captain E. R. Elles—October 1880 to May 1883.

Served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Indian Contingent, in Egypt 1882. Battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 2nd November 1882. Medal with Clasp. Khedive's Star, 4th Class Medjdie. Brevet of Major. Served as Assistant Quartermaster-General with the Hazara Field Force, 1888. Mentioned in Despatches. Clasp. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Held important posts on the Army Staff in India almost continuously: was appointed a substantive Colonel on 7th December 1891. Brigadier-General Commanding the Peshawar District, 18th October 1895. Commanded the Forces in the engagement at Shabkadr on 9th August 1897. Commanded the Mohmand Field Force, 1897, with the rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant W. H. Williams—April 1883 to October 1883.

Captain J. Dacres Cunningham—May 1883 to October 1889.

Served with the Battery during the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884. Mentioned in Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner's Despatches, dated 25th October 1884. Served with the Battery during the Burma War, 1886-87. Mentioned in Major-General B. L. Gordon's Despatches published in G. G. O. 864 of 1887:—"Captain J D. Cunningham—9-1st Brigade, Northern Division Royal Artillery—deserves special notice for the excellent work he did at and around Monakon, where his untiring energy kept that troublesome district in order." India War Medal and Clasp "Burma, 1885—87." Served with the Battery during the Sikkim Expedition, 1888. Clasp "Sikkim. 1888."

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Lieutenant H. de T. Phillips—October 1883 to June 1889.

Served with the Battery during the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884. Served with the Battery during the Burma War, 1886-87. India War Medal and Clasp "Burma, 1885—87." Served with the Battery during the Sikkim Expedition, 1888. Clasp "Sikkim, 1888."

Lieutenant M. M. Noble—August 1884 to December 1887.

Served with the Battery during the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884. Served with the Battery during the Burma War, 1886-87. India War Medal with Clasp "Burma, 1885—87."

Lieutenant G. C. Dowell—Attached May 1885 to December 1885.

Lieutenant E. Huddleston—November 1885 to May 1886.

Served with the Battery during the Burma War, 1886-87. India War Medal and Clasp "Burma, 1885—87." Served with the Battery during the Sikkim Expedition, 1888. Lieutenant Hudleston died at Padong in Sikkim on 29th May 1889.

Major J. Keith—June 1887 to November 1890.

Commanded the Battery during the Sikkim Expedition, 1888. Mentioned in Brigadier-General T. Graham's Despatches published in *London Gazette*:—"My thanks are also due to * * * * * * * *

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Major J. Keith, Commanding Royal Artillery, for the manner in which they enabled me to carry out my plans." India War Medal and Clasp "Sikkim, 1888." Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st November 1890. Commanded the Artillery with the Hazara Field Force, 1891. Mentioned in Despatches. D. S. O. Clasp. Commanded the Artillery with the Isazai Field Force, 1892. Brevet of Colonel, 1st November 1894. Retired in 1895.

Lieutenant F. G. Smallwood—December 1887 to December 1890.

Served with the Battery during the Sikkim Expedition, 1888. India War Medal and Clasp "Sikkim, 1888."

Lieutenant G. G. Traherne—June 1889 to March 1893.

Served with the Battery during Miranzai Expedition, 1891. India War Medal and Clasp "Samana, 1891."

Lieutenant W. Howel Jones—September 1889 to October 1897.

Served with the Battery during Miranzai Expedition, 1891. India War Medal and Clasp "Samana, 1891." Served with the Battery during Isazai Expedition, 1892. Served with the Battery during Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895. Storming of the Malakand Pass. Affair at Khar. Received India War Medal, 1895, with Clasp "Relief of Chitral." Served with the Battery during the Mohmand Field Force, 1897.

Captain R. M. B. F. Kelly—October 1889 to May 1892.

Served with the Battery during Miranzai Expedition, 1891. India War Medal and Clasp "Samana, 1891."

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Major J. Dacres Cunningham—November 1890 to November 1898.

Commanded the Battery during Miranzai Expedition, 1891. Mentioned in Brigadier-General Sir W. Lockhart's Despatches published in *London Gazette* of 15th September 1891:—"Major J. D. Cunningham was Senior Artillery Officer previous to Lieutenant-Colonel DeLautour's arrival, and commanded that arm during the capture of the Samana. The high opinion I have formed of this Officer is endorsed by Lieutenant-Colonel DeLautour in his report." Clasp "Samana, 1891." Commanded the Battery during Isazai Expedition, 1892. Commanded the Battery during Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895. Storming of the Malakand Pass. Affair at Khar. Twice mentioned in Major-General Sir R. Low's Despatches published in *London Gazette* of 15th November 1895:—"Officers brought to notice of the Commander-in-Chief in connection with the storming of the Malakand. Major J. Dacres Cunningham, Royal Artillery, commanded the three batteries (16 guns) most skilfully, and by accurate firing largely contributed to the success of the day." And again:—"Among Officers brought to notice who did exceptionally good work throughout the expedition, and from whom General Low selects the following Officers whom he strongly recommends for favourable consideration:—Royal Artillery—Major J. Dacres Cunningham, Commanding No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery." Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 22nd January 1896. India Medal, 1895, with Clasp "Relief of Chitral, 1895." Commanded the Battery during the Mohmand Field Force, 1897. Mentioned in Major-General E. R. Elles's Despatches:—"I would venture to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the following Officers:—

* * * * * * * *

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Lieutenant-Colonel J. Dacres Cunningham, Commanding No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery."

Commanded the Battery during the Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98.

Died in November 1898 while still in command. (See also page 69).

Lieutenant F. R. Patch—December 1889 to October 1895.

Served with the Battery during Miranzai Expedition, 1891. Sightly wounded. India War Medal with Clasp "Samana, 1891." Served with the Battery during Isazai Expedition, 1892. Served with the Battery during Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895. India Medal, 1895, with Clasp "Relief of Chitral, 1895."

Captain H. D. Grier—May 1892 to 1900.

Had previously served in Burma, 1889-91.

Served with the Battery during Isazai Expedition, 1892. Served with the Battery during Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895. Commanded the Battery during the storming of the Malakand Pass. Affair at Khar. Highly commended for his services. India Medal, 1895, with Clasp "Relief of Chitral, 1895." Served as Adjutant and Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, with the Malakand Field Force, 1897. Served as Adjutant, Royal Artillery, with 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98. Left on promotion.

Lieutenant A. W. Curtis—Attached September 1892 to November 1892.

Served with the Battery during Isazai Expedition, 1892.

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Lieutenant C. W. J. Orr—March 1893 to September 1899.

Served with the Battery during Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895. Storming of the Malakand Pass. Affair at Khar. India Medal, 1895, with Clasp "Relief of Chitral, 1895." Served with the Battery with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98. Left on promotion.

Served subsequently in South Africa, 1900 (Queen's Medal and 2 Clasps) and China, 1900, (Medal).

Lieutenant E. P. Carter—Attached March 1895 to May 1895.

Served with the Battery during Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895. Storming of the Malakand Pass. Affair at Khar. India Medal, 1895, with Clasp "Relief of Chitral, 1895."

Lieutenant P. FitzW. FitzRoy—October 1895 to 1899.

Served with the Battery with Mohmand Field Force, 1897. Served with the Battery with Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98. Left on promotion.

Captain H. C. Oldnall—Attached August 1897.

Captain F. Vans Agnew—Attached August to September 1897.

Lieutenant S. G. Jebb—Attached August to October 1897.

Served with the Battery during Mohmand Field Force, 1897.

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Lieutenant C. M. D. Bruce—Attached September to November 1897.

Served with the Battery during Mohmand Field Force, 1897. Served with the Battery during Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897.

Captain K. K. Knapp—Attached September 1897 to June 1898.

Served with the Battery during Mohmand Field Force, 1897. Served with the Battery during Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98.

Lieutenant J. F. Westerman—November 1897 to January 1900.

Served with the Battery during Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98. (Medal and 2 Clasps). Left on promotion.

Major G. B. Smith.

Joined 29-8-1898, left on 21-6-1902 on appointment to D. A. A. G., Lahore. Had served previously in Afghan War (Medal and Clasp); London Gazette, 3-12-80; Zhob Valley, 1884; Burma, 1891 (Medal and Clasp).

Lieutenant J. O'Kinealy.

Joined 4-11-1899; left on promotion 16-9-1900.

Lieutenant E. L. Hardcastle.

Joined 17-12-1899; left on promotion 17-8-1900.

Captain C. L. R. Gray.

Joined 12-3-1900; attached to battery whilst detained in India owing to war in S. Africa. Had previously served in Malakand and Mohmand F. F. and Tirah, E.F. (Medal and 2 Clasps.)

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Lieutenant H.C. R. Greene.

Joined 10-7-1900 ; left on promotion 11-6-1901.

Captain E. H. B. Craster.

Joined on 18-7-1900 ; left on transfer to No. 2 M. B. in March 1902. Had served in Isazai Expedition, 1892, previously.

Lieutenant B. H. Brown.

Joined 10-10-1900 ; left on promotion 25-7-1904.

Lieutenant A. G. Fleming.

Joined 3-5-01 ; died at Quetta 20-8-1906.

Lieutenant N. Eliot.

Joined 11-5-1901 ; left on promotion 16-8-1906.

Lieutenant F. W. Hill.

Joined 3-8-1901 ; died in England 15-11-1904.

Captain J. F. Westerman.

Joined 20-6-1902 ; left on transfer home in March 1903. (See also page 75.)

Major F. H. S. Giles.

Joined 28-7-1902 ; served with Battery in Bazar Valley Field Force. Medal and Clasp "N.-W. Frontier, 1908." Had previously served in Burma Expedition, 1885-87, (Medal and 2 Clasps). Hazara, 1888 (Clasp) ; Miranzai, 1891, Chitral ; 1895 (Medal and Clasp) ; Tochi F. F., 1897-98 (Clasp.)

Captain F. C. Poole, D.S.O.

Joined 6-4-1903 ; left to join Somaliland Field Force in September 1903. Had served previously.

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Captain R. E. Tyler.

Joined 16-1-1904; left on 1-5-1904 to take up Quetta Adjutantcy.

Had previously served in South Africa (Queen's Medal and 5 Clasps, King's Medal and 2 Clasps), London Gazette 10-9-1901. Also with Tirah E. F. (Medal and 2 Clasps).

Captain C. F. Phipps.

Joined 15-7-1904; served with Battery in Bazar Valley Field Force. Medal and Clasp "N. W. Frontier, 1908."

Had previously served in South Africa (Queen's Medal and 3 Clasps).

Lieutenant L. M. Davies.

Joined 1-10-1904; left on transfer 3-9-1905.

Lieutenant R. C. D. Graham.

Joined 17-2-1905; left on transfer home 3-9-1907.

Lieutenant A. D. Macdonald.

Joined 8-10-1905; left on transfer to Canadian Artillery 20-2-1907.

Lieutenant A. J. Farfan.

Joined 13-9-1906; left on transfer to Native Artillery 15-5-1907.

Lieutenant W. A. Erskine.

Joined 19-4-1907; transferred to No. 5 M. B. 30-11-1907.

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Lieutenant P. A. F. W. aBeckett.

Joined 7-8-1907; served with Battery in Bazar Valley Field Force. (Slightly wounded.) Medal and Clasp "N.-W., Frontier, 1908."

Lieutenant F. H. Reid.

Joined 20-9-1907; served with Battery in Bazar Valley Field Force. Medal and Clasp "N.-W. Frontier, 1908."

Lieutenant J. F. King.

Joined 23-1-1908; served with Battery in Bazar Valley Field Force. (Wounded.) Medal and Clasp "N.-W. Frontier, 1908."

Captain C. R Kelly.

Attached from 1st May 1908 to 31st May 1908.

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